



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM,
For 1915, by
H. Poole Berry, M.B.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
Report of the Sanitary Inspector.



GRANTHAM :
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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR ROWLE, (*Chairman*).

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN REAR.

COUNCILLOR BOLTON.

,, COLEMAN.

,, KING.

,, PRIEST.

,, ROBINSON.

,, SHAW.

Medical Officer of Health:

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.

Sanitary Inspector:

S. FRANCIS NOTT, M.S.I.A., Assoc. R.S.I.

SUMMARY

. . . OF . . .

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT,

1915.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

Area—1725 Acres.

Altitude—186.

Population (Census 1911)—20,074.

Estimated Population (1915)—21,058.

Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)—4,555.

Rateable Value—£89,979.

Assessable Value—£77,889.

General District Rate—3/1 in £; Poor Rate—2/5 in £.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1915.

Birth Rate, per 1000 living—20·37.

Gross Death Rate, per 1000 living—19·11.

Corrected Death Rate, per 1000 living—17·24.

Infantile Mortality—134·11.

Isolation Hospital—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Company.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal—By Contractor and Refuse Destructor.

ANNUAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

. . . OF THE . . .

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,

For the Year 1915.

GRANTHAM,

June, 1916.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report, as your Medical Officer of Health, for the year 1915.

As you are aware, I was absent on Military Duty during 1915 until November; part of this time was unfortunately spent upon sick leave, and during the whole of this time my partner, Dr. Kenneth Pretty, acted as my Deputy. It was eventually decided by the War Office that I should be placed upon the Reserve List of Territorial Medical Officers, so that, in the latter part of November, I resumed my civil duties, and Dr. Pretty took up a Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Under these circumstances, it is apparent that I am, personally, unaware of the events which took place until towards the end of the year, and I must, therefore, crave indulgence for the meagreness and the shortcomings of this Report.

At the outset, it must be pointed out that a new figure for our civil population has been given me by the Acting Medical Officer of the Kesteven County Council upon which to base my death rate. The civil population is given as 19,248, whereas our estimated

population for the middle of 1915 would have been 21,058. It appears that this new figure has been arrived at by deducting those who are presumably absent serving with the Colours, and I am requested to exclude all deaths occurring amongst soldiers. But, although it may be true that our normal population has thus been accordingly depleted, it must be remembered, that those who have been deducted, are presumably young men, who have been medically passed as "fit" into the Army, and therefore would not, in the ordinary course of things, have swelled our death rate. So that our increased death rate does not necessarily represent an increased prevalence of disease to the extent indicated. I am, at the same time, requested to calculate the birth rate upon the estimated population of 1914, which is 20,858.

The death rate, calculated upon the new figures for the estimated population, is 17·24, and must, in my opinion, be regarded as a purely hypothetical figure. The actual number of deaths registered is, however, a definite fact, and, as such, should receive some critical investigation.

Of the 368 deaths registered for the district, 6 occurred in districts elsewhere, and 36 belonged to districts outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of deaths is 332. This number shows a considerable increase upon previous years, and from the death returns, it appears, is due to the increased number of deaths from the following causes:—Measles (11), diphtheria (9), bronchitis (41), pneumonia (24), other defined diseases (65), and ill-defined diseases (59). I have, once again, to draw attention to the mortality which occurred during the epidemic of measles, and it is to be hoped that as the Compulsory Notification of this disease has now come into force, this disease may be regarded more seriously, and some measures may be available to check its mortality. The 9 deaths from diphtheria must, I presume, be attributed to the presence of a severe type of the disease, and possibly, I understand, in some instances, to a delay on the part of the parents in calling upon medical aid early in this disease. It cannot be too urgently impressed upon parents, that if prompt medical assistance is summoned when this disease first manifests itself, that the early administration of "Anti toxin" affords a remedy,

which robs the disease of much of its danger. Bronchitis and pneumonia were, I understand, extremely prevalent throughout the country in the early part of the year, and appear to have made havoc especially among the older members of the population.

The infant mortality is highly regrettable; 57 deaths under 1 year were registered, being 134.11 per 1000 of births. These deaths included 3 from measles, 1 from whooping cough, 1 from diphtheria, 8 from convulsions, 5 from pneumonia, 8 from enteritis, 5 from premature birth, and 14 from atrophy or debility. I have only to say that this record most strongly indicates the urgent necessity for steps to be taken under the Notification of Births Act for the prevention of infant mortality.

During the year, 425 births were registered, giving a birth rate, calculated as previously indicated, of 20.37; of these births 21 were illegitimate, and 7 illegitimate children under 1 year died. The number of illegitimate children born, as compared with previous years, cannot be considered as corroborating the fears which certain alarmists incited us to anticipate.

Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.

Sixty-five cases were notified, 13 between 1 and 5 years, 41 between 5 and 15, 7 between 15 and 25, and 4 between 25 and 45. In January there were 8 cases, in February 4, in March 3, in April 3, in May 2, in July 10, in August 2, in September 4, in October 13, in November 13, and in December 3. This disease appears, therefore, to have been irregularly prevalent throughout the whole year. There was one death.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifty-two cases were notified; 13 between 1 and 5 years, 35 between 5 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 25 years, and 3 between 25 and 45 years. There were 4 cases in January, 5 in February, 3 in March, 4 in April, 4 in May, 1 in June, 6 in July, 2 in August, 4 in September, 11 in October, 5 in November, and 3 in December. Amongst these there were 9 deaths.

All the cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria were isolated as far as possible in their own homes. I have been unable to ascertain that the absence of complete isolation in the Infectious Hospital was responsible for the occurrence of any of the cases, nor that the high percentage of deaths which occurred among the cases of diphtheria was due to this. It appears that all the cases were efficiently treated as soon as medical aid was summoned. I must, nevertheless, point out here, as I have recently pointed out in a special report upon the subject, that the difficulty of home isolation has materially increased, since the town and neighbourhood have become a Military area, and, as a consequence, all available house accommodation has been utilized for soldiers, soldiers' wives, and their friends and relations.

After the recovery of patients from scarlet fever and diphtheria, the premises and contents of infected rooms have been carefully and efficiently disinfected, and every effort, by means of School exclusion and the like, has been made to prevent the spread of infection as soon as cases have been notified.

ERYSIPelas.

Thirteen cases were notified: there were no deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified, which terminated fatally.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

One death from Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred in the Grantham Hospital. This child was admitted from a neighbouring village.

ENTERIC FEVER.

A case of Enteric Fever was notified in October, and was admitted into the Grantham Hospital. This case was of an unusual character, and death resulted. At the post mortem it was found that there existed Thrombosis of the Mesenteric vessels; but there was no evidence of enteric fever.

MEASLES.

Measles was prevalent during the first half of the year, and the Huntingtower Road School, St. Anne's Infant School, Spittlegate Infant School, and the Wesleyan Infants' School were closed for various periods in consequence. There were 11 deaths; 3 in infants under 1 year, 3 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, and 5 between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

WHOOPING COUGH

Was also prevalent, and affected principally the Welby Street Infants' School, the Huntingtower Road School, and the Wesleyan Infants' School. There were 3 deaths; 1 under 1 year, and 2 between 1 and 2 years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-five cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 13 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis. Nineteen deaths were registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 5 from other tuberculous diseases. The treatment of tuberculous diseases is at present most unsatisfactory. It is extremely difficult to obtain Sanatorium treatment for early cases. As far as I can ascertain, 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were transferred to Sanatoria for treatment during the year; but no provision is made for the isolation of advanced cases and those considered unsuitable for Sanatorium treatment, though in the case of insured patients, additional nourishment and nursing has been provided during the past year. It must be unnecessary to point out that advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living and dying in small houses, in some cases surrounded by children and other susceptible people, must be regarded as a fact, which is simply deplorable.

Many cases of tuberculosis, other than pulmonary, receive efficient treatment in the Grantham Hospital.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza gave rise to 8 deaths; it was, I understand, especially prevalent in the early part of the year, and, perhaps, was in part, responsible for the many deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia.

ENTERITIS.

Enteritis gave rise to 9 deaths; all these occurred in infants under 1 year. It is to be expected that the ministrations of a Health Visitor would be instrumental in lessening the number of deaths from this cause. Previous to the commencement of the hot season, the precautions advised for the prevention of this disease were set out in a paragraph inserted in the *Grantham Journal*, in such a way as to engage the attention of all concerned, and it was considered, as the *Journal* is regularly read by the inhabitants of the Borough, that this was the best means available of bringing before the public the information it was desired they should possess; and I desire to express my thanks to the Editor of this *Journal* for his willingness in allowing the paragraph to appear.

The Notification of Births Act came into force on September 1st, and since then all births have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health. It was not, however, until the end of the year that it was ascertained that the Kesteven County Council had decided that the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, as far as the Borough of Grantham was concerned, would be delegated to the Borough Authorities. There appears to be some incongruity in this decision, as the Kesteven County Council retains its jurisdiction over the Midwives' Act, as far as it relates to this Borough. However this may be, the Grantham Authority have since then been endeavouring to come to some arrangement by which this important Notification of Births Act shall be efficiently carried out by the employment of a suitable Health Visitor. But I regret that, up to the present time, owing to various hindrances and delays, the negotiations for the fulfilment of this highly commendable object have reached no conclusion.

The Removal of House Refuse has been most unsatisfactorily performed, especially during the latter half of the year. The Contractor, for some reason or other, has failed to fulfil his contract, and the consequences have been disastrous, and large accumulations of house refuse have been allowed to collect. The Sanitary Committee have been fully alive to the seriousness of this state of affairs, and the Sanitary Inspector has done his best, but the complaints have been numerous and justifiable, and everyone

concerned regrets exceedingly the serious troubles and inconveniences to which householders have been subjected. I am glad, however, to be able to state that I believe at the present time the new arrangements which have been made will be such as will effectually relieve the regrettable situation in which we have been placed.

Water Supply.—The Water from three pumps was condemned as unfit for drinking purposes; in two of these cases, water has been laid on from the Grantham Waterworks Company, and in the remaining case a similar proceeding will be shortly accomplished.

In March, a sample of the Grantham Waterworks Company's water was sent to the Clinical Research Association for analysis, and the resulting report was entirely satisfactory. The analysis is appended to this Report.

The Grantham Waterworks Company has been enabled to cope with the very large amount required from them by the large influx of visitors in the town, and the large numbers of troops in the Belton Park and Harrowby Camps. Two new filter beds have been completed, and a duplicate pumping plant has been installed. I understand that a certain part of the Belton Park Camp is supplied direct from a local spring at Belton.

The Sanitary Inspector has performed the routine duties during the year in his usual methodical and painstaking manner; and the details of his work are contained in his Report appended. Bakeshops and other establishments which supplied food materials for the troops received special attention. Owing to the War conditions there has been a hindrance in the regular routine of inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act, but every effort has been made to ensure that all essential matters should be dealt with.

A new Dairy has been constructed by the Grantham Dairy Company, out of an old building in Wharf Road.

During many months in the year, it is to be noticed that "vans," with a certain number of "dwellers" in them, are more or less permanently located in various parts of the Borough. It is difficult to ensure that the conditions under which these people live are healthy and satisfactory. It seems, therefore, desirable that

steps should be taken to adopt some Byelaws with reference to these, so that some effectual control might be exerted over them.

The Open-Air Swimming Bath, which is open to bathers from May to October, has proved to be, as in previous years, a great boon to the inhabitants. It is a concrete bath, and the water passes from the river through a sand and gravel filter bed. The bath is re-filled once or twice a week, as required; dressing boxes are provided; at certain hours of the day there is no charge for admission, at stated times 1d. is charged. Separate hours are allotted for the use of females. This bath has been resorted to very largely by the troops in the neighbouring Camps.

Owing to the presence of two large Military Camps in the immediate neighbourhood there has been no lack of employment; and the town has been constantly full to overflowing with officers, troops from time to time, and their friends and visitors, and the additional men that are still being employed in the completion and extension of the Camps. Dr. Pretty, during my absence, acted in cordial co-operation with the Military Medical Authorities, and I have been unable to ascertain that the health of the troops in the neighbouring Camps in any way suffered from their proximity to the town, nor, on the other hand, that the inhabitants of the town suffered in health from the presence of the Military. The only possible exception that I should, perhaps, make to this statement is, that when a large number of troops were billeted in the town at the end of the year, there can, I think, be little doubt that they introduced and left behind them a crop of cases of scabies amongst some of the poorer inhabitants where they were billeted. At the present time there is little accommodation in the town for the billeting of any large number of troops, and though I am aware that the inhabitants willingly did their best to provide accommodation, a sudden influx of a large body of troops, such as occurred shortly before Christmas, could not be adequately provided for, and must, and did, lead to a certain amount of overcrowding. Happily, however, this lasted only for a short time.

The Steam Disinfector has been very largely employed for the cleansing of blankets and clothing of the troops.

Two 9-inch Mains have been laid on from the Harrowby Camp to our Sewage system.

A large number of Women have been employed as clerks in the Banks and in the Post Office, and, in addition, women have been employed in the place of men as shop assistants and for the delivery of letters.

Messrs. Hornsby & Son's Works have been placed under Government control, and some 230 women are employed as munition workers, and many others as clerks in the various offices. Everything possible for the welfare and comfort of these women workers appears to have been done for them. The large shop near the south end of the Works, where most of the women are employed, is a really magnificent building. It is well lighted and well ventilated, and, indeed, may be said to be "out in the country." There is ample room, and the work the women were doing when I visited the shop appeared to be well suited to them, and there was a general air of well-ordered contentment amongst them at their work. There is a well-appointed "mess room," where the women can partake of their meals ; there are good lavatory accommodation and sanitary arrangements, and separate cloak rooms for day shifts and night shifts when they are employed. A "Matron," who is a trained nurse, presides over their welfare, and is evidently keenly interested in their well being. A smaller number of women workers are employed on a gallery in the workshop on the west side of London Road, to which a separate entrance is provided for their use. Here, again, the lighting and ventilation is good, and the sanitary and "messing" arrangements are well provided for. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the women bear the work allotted to them well, and the conditions under which they work compare favourably with those which their sister workers experience in such other employments as millinery and dressmaking establishments.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Pretty for his valuable assistance during my absence, and to Mr. Nott for the energetic and capable manner in which he has carried out his duties.

Tables of Statistics, and the Report of the Sanitary Inspector. are appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.

Table I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.
1910	18,349	475	25·88	270	14·72	28	46	96·98	241
1911	20,074	460	22·91	268	13·35	27	45	96·08	243
1912	20,322	457	22·37	238	11·21	27	5	50·54	216
1913	20,684	472	22·81	297	14·34	24	9	57	120·76
1914	20,858	430	20·13	305	14·61	32	3	31	283
								73·8	276
1915	19,248	425	20·37	368	19·11	36	6	57	134·11
								332	17·24

Area of District in acres .. 1726 acres.

Total population at all ages

Number of inhabited houses

Census of 1911. 20,074

Census of 1912. 4,548

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1915.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'ards	Graetham.	Spittlegate.	Gonnerby.	New Somerby.	Grantham Hospital.
Small-pox
Cholera (C)
Plague (P)
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	52	13	..	13	35	1	3	1	12	18	14	8	..
Erysipelas	2	3	2	5	8	1	4	..	..
Scarlet fever	41	7	4	..	22	16	22	5	..
Typhus fever
Enteric fever
Relapsing fever (R)
Continued fever (C)
Puerperal fever
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other forms of Tuberculosis
Totals	170	27	85	20	27	8	3	49	45	58	18	1	Nil.

Isolation Hospital (Corrugated-iron Building) .. Name and Situation—Grantham Borough Isolation Hospital, Spittlegate Hill.

Table III. Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1915.

NAME OF DISTRICT:—GRANTHAM URBAN.

Table IV.

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1915.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 404.
illegitimate 21.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
 WATERGATE HOUSE, YORK BUILDINGS,
 ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.,

11th March, 1915.

To DR. H. POOLE BERRY,
 The Priory, Grantham, Lincs.

COPY.

The Sample of Water marked Public Supply (Grantham Borough), sent by S. Francis Nott, San. Insp., Public Health Dept., Grantham, collected on 9.3.15, and received here on 10.3.15, has been chemically examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report:—

ANALYSIS (B).

			Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 120° C.)	...	32.0	...	22.4
Combined chlorine ...	...	1.60	...	1.12
equivalent to Na Cl ...	...	2.64	...	1.85
Nitric nitrogen ...	...	0.64	...	0.45
Nitrous nitrogen ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Ammoniacal nitrogen ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Albumenoid nitrogen ...	...	0.0020...	...	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.002	...	0.001	
Lead or copper ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Temporary hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	18.2	...	12.7	
Permanent hardness ,,	7.5	...	5.3	
Total hardness ,,	25.7	...	17.0	

These results show the sample to be of satisfactory organic purity and not excessively hard.

C. D. WELLS,

Director of the Association, Ltd.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1915.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Grantham.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my eighth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.

The Report records the number of inspections and visits made to various premises in ordinary routine, and the results of actions taken under the various Acts and Byelaws concerning my Department in force within the Borough.

HOUSING & TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1907.

As compared with some preceding Reports, it will be noticed that there is a considerable diminution in the amount of work accomplished under the Housing, &c., Act, 1909. As stated in my last Report, active measures under this Act have, during these abnormal times, been almost entirely suspended, owing to scarcity of labour, increased cost of materials, &c. During the past year the position became more acute, and, consequently, many outstanding notices could not well be enforced.

Under this Act, however, there were several urgent matters which it was my duty to bring to your notice. Closing Orders in respect of 4 back-to-back houses in Seaman's Yard, Inner Street, were made, and these, together with 4 similar houses in the same block, which were closed in 1913, were demolished voluntarily.

Nos. 1 and 2, Canton Court, Welby Street, were demolished after orders had been made.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughter houses on the register is 27, of which 8 are licensed from year to year. Three slaughter houses have fallen into disuse as such during the year, and one license has been

granted in respect of a building, formerly used as a slaughter house in Castlegate, after considerable repairs and alterations.

Notices of change of occupancy of slaughter houses were also given in several cases, and opportunity was thus afforded of having necessary improvements carried out.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following unsound food was surrendered, and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption, viz. :—

- 2 Carcasses of Pigs (18 stones),
- 2 Barrels Herrings,
- 2 Tins Lobster,
- 3 Tins Beef,
- 9½ Stones Cod and Haddock.

Numerous visits have been made to markets, shops, and food preparation premises, for the purpose of examining food.

It was not necessary in any instance to take legal proceedings for exposing unsound food for sale.

Some of the food preparation places leave much to be desired in the way the premises are kept, and strict measures will in future be taken to deal with offending occupiers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

There are 6 cowkeepers in the Borough, and 48 persons are registered for the sale of milk.

Numerous visits have been paid to their premises, and whilst the milkshops and dairies have been found, almost without exception, to be maintained in a satisfactory state, the same cannot be said of cowsheds.

Scarcity of labour, in the case of the latter, has been the plea, and, to a certain extent, this is true; but, as I have pointed out in previous Reports, cleanliness in the cowshed is often conspicuous by its absence.

One cannot expect thorough cleanliness where the cowkeeper himself has to feed and milk a number of cows, clean out the cowshed, and deliver milk to his customers twice daily.

THE SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the following 38 samples were taken, and submitted to the Public Analyst, viz.:— 29 milk, 4 butter, 2 lard, 1 vinegar, 1 oatmeal, and 1 sweet spirit of nitre. Of these, 9 samples were taken informally.

With the exception of one informal sample of milk, which was deficient in milk fat 21 per cent., all samples were certified to be genuine.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

The removal of house refuse, which had been unsatisfactorily performed by the Contractor during 1914, was again a matter which caused grave anxiety during the year. Owing to several alleged causes, this continued into 1915, and the Contractor neglected to remove the whole of the refuse from the town weekly. Later in the year this irregularity became more pronounced, and eventually various districts were neglected for four and five weeks.

At the beginning of the present year, however, your Sanitary Committee decided to take drastic steps, in view of the alarming situation created by large accumulations of refuse in all parts of the town, and which threatened to become, in warmer weather, a serious menace to the public health.

At time of writing, your Council is carrying out the work by direct team and manual labour, in a manner which is a cause for congratulation.

Under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Amendment Act, 1890, 48 galvanised iron dustbins were provided by your Authority in cases where statutory notices to owners had not been complied with. The cost was recovered from the owner in every case without further proceedings being taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE & DISINFECTION.

Visits were made to all houses where cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, and the rooms and bedding were disinfected after infectious disease.

One case of Enteric Fever was removed to the Grantham Hospital, and one case of Scarlet Fever to the patient's home from her place of business.

The Military again availed themselves of the use of the Steam Disinfector, and large quantities of articles were disinfected.

Many goods were also dealt with from the Red Cross Hospital and Washing Depôts, free of charge.

Several verminous houses were disinfected during the year.

WORKSHOPS.

The systematic inspection of workshops could not be carried out, owing to pressure of work in other matters concerning my department, but several improvements were effected.

The employment of female shop assistants, in place of men who had joined the colours, in several instances required provision being made for separate sanitary accommodation. Suitable temporary arrangements were made in each case.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW (FRUIT) ORDER, 1915.

Inspections of gooseberries, exposed for sale in shops, markets, &c., were made during the season, and leaflets were distributed to fruiterers and others concerned, explaining the provisions of the American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order, 1915.

No case of the disease came under my notice.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their support in carrying out my duties. Also to Dr. Poole Berry and Dr. Pretty, for invaluable aid at all times.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FRANCIS NOTT,

M.S.I.A., A.R. San. I.

GUILDHALL, GRANTHAM,

June, 1916.

TABLE I.

Visits to slaughter houses ..	837	Number of samples of food and drugs obtained for analysis ..	38
„ workshops ..	25	.. samples of water obtained for analysis..	7
„ cowsheds ..	28	.. rooms disinfected ..	129
„ dairies and milkshops..	115	.. drains tested ..	101
„ cattle market ..	21	.. notices served ..	548
„ meat, fish, and vegetable markets ..	57	.. slaughter-houses on register ..	27
„ infected houses ..	163	.. workshops on register	216
„ schools ..	11	.. cowkeepers or purveyors of milk on register	48
„ offensive trade premises ..	17	.. common lodging houses	4
Number of houses inspected under Housing, &c., Act, 1909 ..			
„ complaints received and investigated ..	127		

TABLE II.

Sanitary Improvements effected as a result of action taken with regard to Nuisances, etc.

HOUSES.			
Houses repaired internally ..	12	Privy converted into Water Closet ..	1
„ „ externally ..	21		
Additional ventilation provided ..	3	OVERCROWDED HOUSES.	
„ light provided ..	4	Overcrowding abated ..	3
Pantries ventilated ..	8		
Outbuildings repaired ..	5	FILTHY PREMISES.	
Yards paved and repaired ..	21	Yards and other filthy premises cleansed ..	14
Filthy houses cleansed ..	8	Animals causing nuisances removed ..	6
WATER SUPPLY.			
Water laid on from Grantham Waterworks mains ..	3	OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.	
Wells closed ..	3	Accumulations of manure, &c., removed ..	49
DRAINAGE.			
Drains cleansed ..	45	ASHES RECEPTACLES.	
„ repaired ..	56	Galvanised iron dustbins provided ..	525
„ relaid, intercepted, &c..	38		
„ ventilated ..	31	SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.	
Additional drains provided ..	6	Slaughter-houses cleansed ..	6
Soil and ventilating pipes renewed or repaired ..	11	„ repaired, &c..	4
Sinks provided ..	4	Additional light and ventilation provided in slaughter houses	3
Sink waste pipes renewed, trapped, &c. ..	13	COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.	
Downspouts disconnected from drains ..	160	Cowsheds cleansed ..	3
WATER CLOSETS.		Dairies repaired, lighted, ventilated, &c. ..	1
Water closets cleansed ..	59	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
„ rebuilt & repaired	75	Workshop w.c.'s cleansed ..	4
„ provided with flushing cisterns ..	5	„ ventilated ..	1
„ cisterns provided with water ..	12	W.c. for workmen provided ..	1
Additional water closets provided ..	1	Additional w.c. for bakehouse provided ..	1
		Workshop cleansed ..	1

TABLE III.
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

NATURE OF ARTICLE ANALYSED.	No. of Samples Taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Number Convictions.	REMARKS.
New Milk	23	23	Nil	Nil	
Separated Milk	1	1	Nil	Nil	
Butter	4	4	Nil	Nil	
Vinegar	1	1	Nil	Nil	
TOTAL	29	29	Nil	Nil	
New Milk	5	4	1		
Lard	2	2			
Oatmeal	1	1			
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1			
TOTAL	9	8	1		

TABLE IV.
Unsound Food Destroyed.

- 2 Carcasses of pigs (18 stones).
- 2 Barrels herrings.
- 3 Tins lobster.
- 3 Tins beef.
- 9½ Stones cod and haddock.

TABLE V.
Articles Disinfected by Steam Disinfector.

Mattresses	131	Counterpanes	88
Beds	133	Articles of clothing	274
Bolsters and pillows	347	Miscellaneous	270
Sheets	58		
Blankets	279	Total	1725
Carpets	145		

Articles Disinfected by request of Military
Authorities.

Soldiers' kits	317	Horse rugs	18
Great coats	1033	Other articles	27
Blankets	57		
Washing bags	463		
Bundles of washing	67		1982